

# DR. CLARK'S JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

LABORATORY,  
77 W. 3d St., New York City  
MADE OF PUREST INGREDIENTS.



**CURES**  
Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Venereal Debility, etc.  
The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!  
70,000 AGENTS HAVE SOLD SINCE 1870  
9,000,000 Bottles.

This Syrup Possesses Varied Properties. It stimulates the Vitality in the system, which converts the starch and sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Vitality causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented. It acts upon the Liver. It regulates the Bowels. It Purifies the Blood. It Quietly the Nervous System. It Promotes Digestion. It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It carries off the Old Blood and makes new. It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration. It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.

PRICE OF LARGE BOTTLES, \$1.00  
PRICE OF SMALL BOTTLES, 50  
Read the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS of Persons who have been CURED by the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER.

**LIVER COMPLAINT.**  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, NORTHAMPTON CO.  
Dear Sir—I was for a long time afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after the doctors failed to relieve me I began the use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup, which entirely cured me.  
MRS. FRED. VOGL.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**  
GREEN PARK, PERRY CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I was troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and after a fair trial of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup, I have perfectly cured me.  
JACOB B. BURKETTILL.

**LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.**  
LEBANON, LEBANON CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Pains in the Shoulders, with very beneficial results. It is just as recommended.  
ELIZABETH SMER.

**LIVER COMPLAINT.**  
SHARON, MERCER CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has greatly relieved me of Chronic Liver Complaint, of four years' standing. I do not hesitate to recommend it.  
WILLIAM WILKS.

**LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.**  
SHARON, MERCER CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and have derived much benefit therefrom.  
WILLIAM MCGINN.

**REMEDY FOR WORMS.**  
BUSHKILL, PIKE CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I have used your great Indian Blood Syrup in my family for Worms and Summer Complaint, and it has proved effective in all cases.  
THOS. CORTRIGHT.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**  
BUSHKILL, PIKE CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—The use of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup has effectively relieved me of Dyspepsia. I have also used it in my family for Sick Headache and Wounds, with the most beneficial results.  
SAMUEL ESHBACH.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**  
WEAVER'S OLD STAND,  
WESTMORELAND CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and think it the best medicine known. It is not possible for any other remedy to have the same medicinal virtue.  
JOHN CLENDENEN.

**DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.**  
ALLENSVILLE, MIFFLIN CO., PA.  
Dear Sir—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has entirely cured my wife of Dyspepsia and Pain in the Stomach.  
SAMUEL L. BYLKE.

**UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION.**  
The following persons have used the Indian Blood Syrup, and add their testimony in its favor:  
Moses Strome, of Lebanon, says: "It entirely cured me of Rheumatism and Headache."  
Joseph Biner, of Cornwall, says: "For years I suffered with Pleurisy and Liver Complaint, and a short trial of the Syrup cured me."  
Mrs. Reuben Eckerd, of Lebanon, cured of Dyspepsia in its worst form.  
Henry Smith, of Lebanon, says: "My wife and child have been entirely cured of Scrofula by the use of the Blood Syrup."  
Wm. Donley, of Bismark, says: "It cured my son of Rheumatism."  
Mrs. Levi Young, of Manheim, relieved of Heart Disease, after the doctors failed.

## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

**Manner of Making Mourning Dresses.**  
The simplest designs used in making colored dresses are repeated in those worn as mourning. The coat basque, the round overskirt very simply draped, and the short round skirt, is the model for most costumes. For the deepest mourning a broad habit of crape is used for trimming the basque and both skirts, dispensing with all dounce-like platings on the lower skirt. The custom of covering the entire basque with crape, also all that part of the lower skirt visible below the overdress, is confined to widows, and is not even for them so generally adopted as it formerly was. There is a tendency to lighten the unwholesome heavy mourning attire lately worn in the somber English styles, yet to retain its simplicity and nun-like plainness; thus the neck of the dress is worn very high about the throat, the sleeves are tight and without cuffs, the shoulder seams are short, the bust is not draped, and the beauty of the corsage depends upon its fine fit. Crape, however, is worn but a few months, and lustrous silks are chosen for dress from the first period of mourning. While paniers, sashes, fussy drapery, dounces and open throats are, of course, avoided, yet a dinner dress of mourning silk and crape is fashioned very much as a colored dress of silk and brocade would be. Thus the short basque and the front breadth are covered with English crape, and the flowing train is of the rich silk, with perhaps some panel revers of crape down the sides, and a knife-pleating of the same on the edge. Very rich and appropriate suits for the street are made of Hatterick cloth or of imperial serge after the models in use for cloth costumes this winter; the basque is coat-shaped and double-breasted, with a deep collar, cuffs and square pockets of crape. The skirt has a full straight back breadth without drapery, and is widely bordered with a band of bias crape, while in front is a deep round apron, much wrinkled, and falling quite low, yet disappearing in the side seams where the full straight back begins. The wrap-around garment suit is a long coat-shaped garment made of the material of the dress, warmly lined, perhaps with fur, or else with wadded silk or flannel. There are also figured cloths that are used for wraps with mourning dresses, and many of those have a deep collar and wide cuffs of black fur. A border of fur is not liked for mourning cloaks, as used in that way the fur is only a showy trimming, and not for comfort, and detracts from the severely simple look given by the deep collar and cuffs. Sealskin cloaks are now worn in the deepest mourning, and furriers select those of the darkest hue for this purpose. The large circulars of cashmere cloth with fur lining are worn as carriage wraps by ladies in mourning.—Harper's Bazar.

## News and Notes for Women.

Mrs. Grant says that the prettiest girl seen in all her travels was at Reno, Nev., railroad station.

Algebra Eggleston, a young Brooklyn artist takes a portrait by only looking at the subject for a few minutes, and then draws a picture that every one recognizes.

Manchester, England, has a society of women painters, to which the other sex is not admitted, not even at the yearly exhibition.

Miss M. E. Gage, daughter of the poetess, has established a ladies' exchange for mining stocks in New York.

A generous Iowa lady, Mrs. Cordelia Miller, has given \$30,000 to the Garret Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill.

Madame de Witt has just completed her history of France, which is the sequel to her father's (M. Guizot) history.

The widow of G. P. James, the novelist, is living at Eau Claire, Wis. She is now eighty years old, and is well cared for by her sons.

A London correspondent writes that American nationality is accepted in England as a presumption in favor of a lady singer's success.

There are nine ladies on the London school board.

Princess Alexandra, wife of the Prince of Wales, is somewhat deaf, and has ordered an American audiphone.

## A Postage Stamp Mystery.

Within half a dozen years a business in connection with postage stamps has grown up, causing the very aggravated amount of worm-eaten and labor. Some one informs a child or a benevolent adult that the sum of one hundred dollars will be given for one million stamps that have been already used on letters. The use to which they are put is not generally explained. Sometimes it is said they are for the manufacture of paper-mache. At other times it is solemnly stated that they can be sold to persons whose lives are devoted to the enjoyment of hospital-beds at one hundred dollars apiece. Again it is said there is an extraordinary demand for canceled old stamps in a part of China where they are used to paper walls of houses, the style of decoration having some mysterious effect in averting calamity, and especially in saving the lives of little children who would be devoured by their hungry parents or friends but for the saving charm of the old stamps on the walls. There is probably scarcely one of our readers who has not assisted in the collection of stamps, and make up the million that some friend has undertaken to gather; but no one that we have ever heard of has been able to ascertain that it has yielded a hundred dollars which have been applied to a real or pretended benevolent object. A strong presumption exists in reasoning minds that there is a fraud in the business. Everyone knows that many stamps go through the mails uncancelled, or with the canceling marks so indistinct that they can easily be removed. Probably at least ten per cent. of the whole number used could be taken up, causing a second time. In 1,000,000 old three-cent stamps, costing \$100, 100,000 could be used over again, and these could be worth \$3,000 to the parties buying the million stamps for \$100. The profit from the business is thus seen to be enormous.

The British postoffice department has for some years found that the amount of stamps upon the letters it carries exceeds the amount issued to the public, and of course the excess must consist of old stamps from which the cancellation has been obliterated. A new penny stamp has been devised, printed with links that are intended to set at defiance the various devices by which an old stamp is made to look as good as new. Whether the plan will succeed is unknown. But the fact that more stamps are used on letters in Great Britain than are issued by the department shows that the fraud is extensively practiced, and leads to the inference that a considerable number of each million of old stamps collected and sold are used again on letters, instead of helping to endow hospital-beds and save Chinese children from cannibalism.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Edison's System of Electric Lighting.

Mr. Edison's idea in regard to the electric light was that, in all respects, it should take the place of gas. Following the analogy of water, the inventor conceived of a system which would resemble the Holy water works. As the water is pumped directly into pipes which convey it under pressure to the point where it is to be used, so the electricity is to be forced into the wires and delivered under pressure at its destination. In the case of water, after being used, it flows away by means of a sewer pipe and is lost. But it is easy to imagine that the water used in working machinery, for instance, instead of being lost, might be returned to the pumps and used over and over again. With such a system as this, we should have a perfect analogy to the Edison electric lighting system. The electricity, after being distributed under pressure and used, is returned to the central station. As the light results from no consumption of a material, but is mere transmutation of the energy exerted in the pumping process, it is therefore seen that all which is essential to an electric lighting system is the generator (or pump), the two lines of wire, one distributing the electricity, the other bringing it back, and a lamp which transmits into light the energy carried by the electricity when it passes from one wire to the other, and in which the energy of the pressure expresses itself as the light. In Edison's invention the amount of electricity delivered in the lamp is determined by the size and resistance in the carbon, just as in water the amount of flow is determined by the size of the openings. 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